

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair;
moderate northwest to north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 311.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS IN REVOLT AGAINST BOLSHEVIK RULE; KOLA PENINSULA TAKES LEAD, JOINING ENTENTE POWERS; AMERICAN AND ALLIED TROOPS TO BE SENT TO SIBERIA

MILITARY AND CIVIC TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF LATE MAJOR MITCHEL

Body Will Lie in State in City
Hall Before Funeral on
Thursday.

CITY, STATE AND U. S. JOIN

Services in St. Francis Xavier's
Church and Burial in Wood-
lawn Cemetery.

Ceremonies both military and civic,
covering three days, will express the re-
spect felt by nation, State and city for
the memory of Major John Purroy
Mitchel.

The body, in charge of Mrs. Mitchell
and a military escort, will be taken to
St. Francis Xavier's church at 7:15 A. M.
to-morrow, and there, on Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday, every possible
opportunity will be given to the people
to honor the life and the death of the
late Major.

From the Pennsylvania station to-
morrow morning Major Mitchell's body
will be taken under military escort to
the home of his mother at 447 West 162d
street, where it will remain until late on
Wednesday afternoon. Then it will be
taken to the City Hall, where it will lie
in state until 10 A. M. on Thursday. At
that hour the funeral procession will
move from the City Hall to the Church of
St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth
street near Sixth avenue, and the final
ceremony will be at Woodlawn Ceme-
tery in the early afternoon.

Major's Mother Approves Plans.

These general arrangements were ap-
proved last night by Mrs. James Mitchell,
the mother of the late Major and Major,
after a series of conversations partici-
pated in by herself, George V. Mullan,
Justice of the Supreme Court; Robert
Adams, George H. Bell, Theodore Rous-
seau and others who were close friends
of her son. The final decision as to the
public character of the funeral was left
to her by Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell,
who telegraphed on Saturday night from
Lake Charles that the wishes of the
mother must control any arrangements
made.

Thereupon Justice Mullan, Mr. Adams
and others advised the late Major's
mother that there was a public
desire, impossible to ignore, that the
body should lie in state at the City Hall
and that the military funeral should be
supplemented by a civic expression com-
memorative with her son's career as
Major and soldier.

The elder Mrs. Mitchell asked Mr.
Adams to take charge of all arrange-
ments connected with the public par-
ticipation in the funeral, and after a
conference with Justice Mullan, Mr.
Rousseau, Mr. Bell and others, the gen-
eral plans were announced. The details
will be given out to-day after Mr. Adams
has had opportunity to confer with
the military authorities and to ascertain
how the civic ceremonies may be joined
with the military ceremonies.

As arrangements stood last night, the
body of Major Mitchell will be met at the
Pennsylvania station at 7:15 A. M. by
Mrs. James Mitchell and by intimate
friends of the late Major Mitchell. While
the body will be in charge of the mili-
tary authorities, who will continue to
have charge of it until the final cere-
mony at Woodlawn Cemetery, the elder
Mrs. Mitchell will receive it at the sta-
tion and will accompany it to her home.
There it will lie on Tuesday, Tuesday
night and most of Wednesday. Toward
the close of Wednesday officers and men
of the aviation service will escort it to
the City Hall, where it will be received
by Mayor John F. Hylan, the members
of the Board of Estimate, the Commis-
sioners and other officials.

Body to Lie in City Hall Rotunda.

In the rotunda, probably in the exact
spot where Mayor Mitchell's body lay in
state, the body will rest until Thurs-
day at 10 A. M., so that the thousands
who may desire to pay the last re-
spects can pass through the City Hall
and view Major Mitchell's face. At 10
A. M. on Thursday the funeral proces-
sion, in charge of the military, will
move northward toward Sixteenth street
and the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

Probably representatives of the more
important civic and commercial asso-
ciations, such as the Chamber of Com-
merce, the Merchants Association, the
Mayor's Committee of National Defence
(which, as an institution, was founded
by Major Mitchell) and the Security
League, will be invited to participate in
the cortege, but this will not be finally
decided until Mr. Adams consults to-
day with the military authorities.

At the church solemn high requiem
mass, in charge of the Rev. Terence J.
Shealy, S. J., assisted by Canon Cabanel,
chaplain of the Chasseurs d'Alpine, and
the Rev. G. Septier, rector of the Church of
Notre Dame. The body will then be taken to
Woodlawn Cemetery for interment with
military honors.

An incomplete list of honorary pall-
bearers includes the names of Col. Theod-
ore Roosevelt, Cleveland H. Dodge,
Nicholas M. Butler, George W. Wickers-
ham, Jacob H. Schiff and Frank L.
Polk. The complete list, with other de-
tails of the three days' ceremonies, will
be announced to-day by Mr. Adams,
who will perfect arrangements at 25

RESNATI TUTOR KILLED BY FALL

Gino, Noted Airman, Crashes
to Mineola Field After
a Nose Dive.

TRAINED 40 U. S. AVIATORS

Italian Was Rated Among Ex-
perts as One of Great-
est Fliers.

Fighting aviators need many tricks.
Among other things, they must learn
how to flip the tail of a plane toward
the south and drop vertically. They
don't just fall. They shoot earthward
at a speed which is equal to that of a
falling body plus that produced by the
pull of the powerful motor. The man-
euver is called the nose dive and when
it is completed successfully the plane is
suddenly righted and sails ahead on an
even keel. But sometimes something
goes wrong.

Major Mitchell, a famous man who
became an aviator, died trying the nose
dive Saturday. Sergeant Gino Resnati,
a humble man who had become a famous
aviator, met the same swift death
yesterday on Field No. 1 at Mineola. He
had planned this is the trick. Fate
played him to fly over the funeral cortege
of the former Mayor and drop down
upon it as he did upon the funeral pro-
cession of his friend and pupil, Capt.
Resnati, in May, and he discussed the
plan a few minutes before he died.

An hour earlier he had been entu-
siasm with the lives of Gen. William L. Ken-
edy, chief of the Department of Military
Aeronautics of the United States Army;
Capt. d'Annunzio and Lieut. Testoni of
the Royal Italian Flying Corps.
He took them aloft for the third flight
of the great new Caproni, fitted with
three Liberty motors, the first American
built Caproni. He showed them how
easily it maneuvered, how sure it was
and how agile it was in climbing. The
great plane alighted after nearly an hour
in the air, and Gen. Kenney and his other
passengers congratulated him warmly.

Decides to Show Tricks.

Then the pilot decided he would like
to show the distinguished party on the
field—which also included Col. Arnold,
Col. Deeds, Col. Walden, Lieut. Col. Hos-
mer, Howard E. Coffin, Gen. McCormack,
head of the British Aviation Mission in
the United States; Col. Simpkins, the
Handley Page pilot, and Giuseppe
Biondi, head of the Italian Military
Mission for Aeronautics—the virtues of
an Italian pursuit plane, the S. V. A., a
single seater with a 250 horse-power
Spad engine.

He leaped into the seat of the little
machine and soared upward. Then for
half an hour he gave an exhibition
which thrilled and amazed his audience.
As always was the case when he was
in the air, every one on the field dropped
everything to watch him. He did loops
and double loops; showed bursts of
marvellous speed and then throttled
down to show how slowly he could fly
and still keep headway; he did side
slips and tail spins; leaf falls—showed
his whole long repertoire of acrobatics.
Every feat useful in combat. It was
noted, too, by the experienced pilots who
watched with silent admiration that
their distinguished colleague kept always
perilously close to the ground, that the
visitors might miss no detail of the show.
He saved the nose dive for the last.

Crashes During Last Trick.

It started. The spectators held their
breaths. How far could the man go and
still keep himself? The ground leaped up
at him. "He's gone!" some one gasped.
A second later the plane hit the field.
It rebounded twenty feet in the air. It
came down again—splintered. They
rushed to him and pulled off the tangled
wreckage, a moment before he had
been a bird machine. There he lay, still
breathing.

But he died in the ambulance which
bore him toward the field hospital.
Signor Biondi said last night the
pilot was no more than 300 feet from
the ground when he began the dive.
He believes Gino misjudged the distance.
Gino, a man of 32, who had come
from a humble sphere of life that mil-
lions against his rise to high rank in the
Italian army, came to America with the
late Capt. Antonio Silvio Rennaletti when
Resnati, d'Annunzio and other famous
experts of the Royal Italian Flying Corps
were sent to the United States to
teach American army men the fine points

Continued on Fifth Page.

The Government has instructed
newspapers to discontinue all
return copies and to supply
newsdealers with enough copies
only to fill their regular orders.
Therefore, if you wish to get
your paper regularly PLACE A
STANDING ORDER FOR IT
WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER.

WIREMEN HALT STRIKE TO LET CONGRESS ACT

Labor Secretary Wilson's
Last Minute Plea Prevents
Walkout To-day.

GOMPERS SENDS APPEAL

Telegraphers Told They Will
Imperil Own Cause by Tak-
ing Hasty Action.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Indefinite post-
ponement of the strike of telegraphers
employed by the Western Union Tele-
graph Company, called to begin to-mor-
row, was announced to-night by Sec-
retary of Labor Wilson after he had con-
ferred over the long distance telephone
with S. J. Koenekamp, president of the
Commercial Telegraphers Union.

Secretary Wilson said that Mr. Koenek-
amp, who in Chicago, had given every
assurance to him that the strike effort
would not be put into effect to-morrow
and that the walkout would be postponed
indefinitely. It was understood that the
union president agreed to this course
because Congress now is considering a
resolution authorizing the President to
take over and operate during the war all
telegraph, telephone, cable and radio
systems.

Final Efforts to Stay Strike.

In a final effort to avert the strike Mr.
Wilson sent to Mr. Koenekamp a tele-
gram to-day urging delay and later
called in Samuel Gompers, president of
the American Federation of Labor, who
also sent a telegram to the union pres-
ident urging postponement of the strike.
Later Mr. Wilson got into communication
with Koenekamp on the telephone.

Mr. Wilson's telegram to Mr. Koenek-
amp said:
"I earnestly request, in view of the
general situation and the imperative
necessity of avoiding interference with
the prompt transmission of communica-
tions which may be of vital importance
in the prosecution of the war, that you
prevent any strike being taken until I
can have a conference with you and
others. Since the strike vote of your
organization was taken the circum-
stances surrounding the situation have
materially changed."

"You know that it is generally agreed
and that the President several times has
declared that in this crucial time no
strike is justified if any other means of
adjusting grievances are available or in
sight. The Congress is now dealing with
the subject and undoubling exact jus-
tice will be done all the parties at in-
terest. This request is made in the in-
terest of our country. I feel sure it will
be heeded by you."

Gompers Also Advises Delay.

Mr. Gompers's telegram follows:
"This afternoon Secretary Wilson of
the Department of Labor invited me to
confer with him in regard to the threat-
ened telegraphic situation and he showed
me the telegram he sent you. I am in
entire accord with the views he ex-
pressed. A strike of the telegraphers at
this time would be a disaster to the
country. I have every reason to believe
that an early, fair and honorable
adjustment, would be most unfortunate,
and generally held to be unjustifiable
and perhaps defeat its very objects."
"You, as well as the telegraphers,
know how thoroughly I am in accord
with you and them in the proven and
admitted wrongs the telegraphers have
endured, and my earnest desire to have
the wrong rectified and to avoid any
hindrance to our Government's war pro-
gramme, even in the slightest is my
warrant to urge you to at once exercise
your every power to postpone the strike
for a time and give every agency the
opportunity of making good and doing jus-
tice."

The strike of the telegraphers was
called after the Western Union com-
pany had refused to accept decisions of
the National War Labor Board on com-
plaints of employees of the company
that they had been dismissed because
they affiliated with the union.

KONENKAMP ISSUES CALLING OFF ORDER

Fears Reprisals by Western
Union Managers.

CHICAGO, July 7.—S. J. Koenekamp,
president of the Commercial Telegraphers
Union of America, to-night sent the
following telegram to Secretary of Labor
Wilson in reply to a message requesting
that the strike set for to-morrow against
the Western Union be deferred:
"Your telegram has been received and
would say that the Commercial Tele-
graphers have been most anxious at all
times to do everything within their
power to avert a strike, and your re-
quest under the circumstances you have
mentioned will be cheerfully complied
with, but I desire to point out the great
danger of further lockouts by the West-
ern Union as the result of today's meet-
ings, which, if attempted, may destroy
all our efforts to cooperate with the Gov-
ernment."

Mr. Koenekamp at the same time
sent the following telegram to Samuel
Gompers, president of the American
Federation of Labor, who also urged the
postponement of the proposed strike:
"I have your telegram, and acting
upon your recommendation instructions
have been sent to all points to postpone

Continued on Fourth Page.

Berlin Press Styles Wilson Speech Vague

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—"Again
the four conditions," says
the Berlin Tageblatt in comment-
ing upon President Wilson's
fourth of July speech. "They
are indistinct and vague. They
seek vainly to discern through
the veil of mist what the speaker
really means."

"President Wilson talks about
a life and death struggle. He
ought to know that Germany is
very much alive—full of vital
energy."
The Berlin Morgenpost, in its
allusion to the Independence Day
address, says:
"If President Wilson really de-
sired to bring about a lasting
peace he should have examined
Chancellor von Hertling's sug-
gestions to see how far there was
a possibility of peace. Mr. Wil-
son's latest speech is academic.
It is no speech of a statesman
pursuing a practical policy. With
a mockery of brilliant phrases
he seeks to veil the real aims of
his war policy."

SAYS U-BOATS ARE INCREASED

German Naval Minister Tells
Reichstag Campaign Is
Successful.

MORE MONEY IS WANTED

Plea Is Made in Asking for
Appropriation for New
Submarines.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—German subma-
rines are increasing both in number
and quality, according to a declaration made
by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Minister
of the Navy, in the debate on the third
reading of the naval estimates in the
Reichstag. He asserted that reports of
U-boat losses had been exaggerated by
the Entente Allies.

Von Capelle's statement was made in
response to a reference by a Deputy
of the Centre to the assertion of the
French Under Secretary of the Navy
that two-thirds of the German U-boats
had been sunk and they were being de-
stroyed twice as fast as they could be
built.

"These figures are incorrect," said
Admiral von Capelle. "It is also the
recent statement by the British Minister
of Marine that since January last the
number sunk exceeded new construction.
The facts are quite the reverse. All re-
ports about U-boat losses spread by the
enemy are exaggerated. So far as the
number and quality of our U-boats are
concerned our weapon is increasing in
strength."

Praise for U-Boat Crews.

"Many of you gentlemen recently at-
tended a lecture by one of our submarine
commanders who had just returned
from the barred zone. He described
in detail all the defensive measures
which our enemies employ against the
U-boat. His utterances showed that our
splendid U-boat crews have stood their
ground hitherto against all these mea-
sures, and I have every reason to believe
that they will continue to do so in the future."
"Official publications by the Admin-
istrative staff are the most reliable bases
for judging the military results of the
submarine war. About 18,000,000 tons
which were at the disposal of the enemy
already have been destroyed, and the
sinking of an average of five big vessels
is still reported daily. This is a guar-
antee that the efficacy of the submarine
war remains unaltered."

Von Capelle then cited the statement
by Vice-Admiral Sims in London on May
5 that the ascending curve of ship con-
struction, without stop, for a fortnight,
would cut the descending curve of subma-
rine sinkings so that the Allied Powers
would be able fully to replace their
losses.

Allies' Needs Increasing.

"Almost simultaneously," he continued,
"Edward A. Filene, president of the ship-
ping committee of the United States
Chamber of Commerce, said: 'Spring of
1919 will have arrived before our cur-
rent shipbuilding construction cuts the curve
of U-boat sinkings. All statements pub-
lished in newspapers about a decrease in
sinkings are based on hopes and dreams.'
"This sounds quite different, although
Filene, as an American, certainly would
not say too little. I hope that next
spring, if the war continues there, his
prediction will prove to be incorrect. What
then is the present position? Four to
five big vessels with valuable cargoes of
material for troops, raw materials and
foodstuffs are sunk daily, for which an
approximate similar compensation is not
yet in sight. I have every reason to be-
lieve that a continuous decreasing
amount of tonnage at the disposal of
our enemies."

Japan Takes New Step.

TOKYO, July 7.—The Government has
decided to institute civil administration
in the South Pacific Islands under Jap-
anese occupation.

THREE ARMIES PLANNED FOR INTERVENTION

President and Secretary
Baker Said to Have Decid-
ed to Act With Powers.

BULK TO BE JAPANESE

British and American Con-
tingents Will Carry Heavy
Supplies to Russia.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Following a
late conference at the White House
to-night between President Wilson
and Secretary of War Baker it was
reported that a definite decision to
have American troops participate in an
expedition into Siberia would be an-
nounced very soon.

The plan is understood to be for a
substantial force of Americans, a
small force of British and a smaller
force of Japanese to form the initial
expedition. Later the reinforcements
are practically all to come from
Japan.

The introduction of bountiful supplies
and food is to be a feature of the initial
expedition, which is expected to form the
nucleus of a constantly increasing Rus-
sian force.

The President conferred with Gen.
Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, at the
White House earlier in the day.

Disarming Bolsheviki Troops.

Developments in the Russian situa-
tion, having a direct bearing on the
appeals of the Entente Allies for action,
are said to have hastened the Presi-
dent's decision. These developments
were:

News that the people of the Mur-
man coast have risen in revolt against
the Bolsheviki.
The report that the Czech-Slovaks
in Siberia are disarming Russian
troops with the full and enthusiastic
approval of the population.
The assassination of Count von Mir-
bach, German Ambassador to the Bol-
sheviki, indicating the rapidly in-
creasing resentment against German
domination.

Immediately following the announce-
ment by Leon Trotsky that a Bolsheviki
army must be formed to operate against
"all foreign invaders."

The cutting off of all intercourse
between American Ambassador Francis
and the State Department.

Situation at Kola Acute.

The situation at Kola is by far the
most important. The people who have
revolted against the Bolsheviki recently
appealed to the United States and En-
tente Governments for protection against
the Germans and their Bolsheviki agents.
They made an appeal to the American
and Entente consulates. German troops,
they said, were marching toward the
railroad leading to Kola for the pur-
pose of cutting off communication be-
tween the White Sea ports and the in-
terior of Russia.

British and French troops landed at
Murmansk in April, and since then
American marines have joined them to
cooperate with the anti-Bolsheviki lead-
ers in the defense of Kola and the Mur-
man's railroad from attacks by Finnish
White Guards. Aid of the Russian Red
Guards also has been helpful to the
forces of the Allies.

The ports of Murmansk and Archangel
are important shipping bases for Rus-
sia, constituting the main outlets to the
north. At these ports large quantities of
supplies were assembled by the United
States before the Russian revolution.

Simultaneously a large, well equipped
German force is understood to have been
launched on the coast of Finland to at-
tack Kola and Archangel and capture
the huge stores in this area.

The people who protested explained
that the Bolsheviki were making no
effort to interfere with the progress of
German troops and that consequently
they were obliged to call upon America
and the Entente for their own protection.
Coincident with this appeal the Bol-
sheviki at once began punitive measures
against the people along the Murman
coast. Officials were arrested and pri-
soned.

Continued on Second Page.

"God Bless the Girls for 'Sun' Fund Smokes"

"VILLE DE CAMOUFLAGE, FRANCE.
"DEAR FRIEND: Heartiest
thanks for your donation.
It is doubly gratifying to receive
tobacco from the girls in the
dear old U. S. A."

"Men know how much we en-
joy a smoke, but the women
don't. That's why we are extra
pleased to see the girls have also
sent tobacco to us."

"May God bless the dear girls
back there! Sincerely yours,
"Pvt. F. F. NELSON,
"Bat. F. 61st Art'y."

The above is a postcard to
Miss Gladys Colby, a SUN To-
bacco Fund contributor. Other
messages are published on page 4.

Kerensky Says Mirbach's Assassination May Be Beginning of Russia's Renaissance

PARIS, July 7.—Alexander F. Kerensky, former Premier of Russia,
when informed by the Associated Press of the assassination of
Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador at Moscow, declared
that while he could not "feel elated at the death of a human being"
he could not help saying "it is a good thing for Russia."
M. Kerensky seemed reluctant to believe the news, asking re-
peatedly, "Are you sure?" When informed that the news seemed
perfectly reliable, as it originated in Berlin, he said:
"This may be the beginning of the renaissance of Russia."
"But now the Germans will surely go to Moscow," he added
sadly.

It was only a few days ago that Kerensky, in a talk with the
correspondent, expressed his opinion that the only reason German
troops had not yet appeared in Moscow was because Von Mirbach
had not required their presence there.
"Should circumstances demand the appearance of German
troops," said the former Premier on this occasion, "Von Mirbach,
the real ruler of Russia, will surely call upon them. His ability to
govern without the help of German bayonets has alone prevented
the appearance of German spiked helmets in the ancient capital of
the Muscovite empire."

When asked about the prospects of a revolution breaking out in
Moscow the former Premier was non-committal.
"One never knows what the Russian mind will conceive or what
the Russian will execute," he said. "But from Moscow will come
the initiative for a movement against Germany."

LENINE HUNTS ENVOY SLAYERS

Bolshevik Premier Tells Ber-
lin He Is Indignant at
Mirbach's Murder.

PROMISE OF VENGEANCE

Killing of German Ambassador
Called Political Act to
Provoke Trouble.

BASEL, July 7.—Nikolai Lenin, Bol-
shevik Premier, has sent the following
message to M. Joffe, Russian Minister
at Berlin, regarding the assassination of
Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassa-
dor at Moscow.

Two unknown men entered the Ger-
man Embassy at 2 o'clock this (Sat-
urday) afternoon, having documents
from a special commission. They threw
a bomb in Count von Mirbach's office,
wounding him so severely that he died.
Representatives of the government
immediately visited the embassy and
expressed indignation at the act,
which they considered as a political
maneuver to provoke trouble. The
Government is taking every measure
to discover the murderers and bring
them before a special revolutionary
tribunal.

Extra measures have been taken to
protect the German Embassy and citi-
zens. The Government requests you
to express to the German Government
the Russian Government's indignation
and convey its sympathy to the family
of the late Count.

Paris, July 7.—As soon as the news
of the assassination of Count von Mir-
bach, German Ambassador at Moscow,
came to M. Tschetchev, the Russian For-
eign Minister, the latter and his asso-
ciate, M. Karakhan, called at the Ger-
man Embassy and expressed the regret
and indignation of the Government at
the occurrence, says a Berlin despatch,
forwarded by the Havas correspond-
ent at Basel.

The identity of the assassins has not
been established nor have they been ar-
rested, the message says.
It appears, according to these advices,
that with Count von Mirbach when he
was attacked were Herr Ritzler, the
counselor of the embassy, and a Ger-
man officer. Neither was injured.

London, July 7.—The whole quarter
in Moscow where the German Embassa-
y is situated was immediately surrounded
by troops after the assassination of
Count von Mirbach, according to a Rus-
sian Government message received here
by wireless. Severe control has been
established over all persons arriving
and leaving the city.

An envoy extraordinary will be
despatched to Berlin to express to the
German Government the indignation of
Russia over the criminal act.

PRINCETON AIR HERO CITED.

ARTHUR BLUTHENTHAL, Killed in
Combat, Posthumously Honored.

PARIS, July 7.—A posthumous citation
of Arthur Bluthenthal, a member of the
Lafayette Escadrille and formerly a
football player at Princeton University,
who was killed on June 7, appears in the
Official Journal to-day. It reads:

"Arthur Bluthenthal, an American
pilot of first rank, volunteered for the
foreign legion to serve in the aviation
service of France. He made himself
notable from the beginning by his spirit,
discipline and judicious courage. He
continued, by his own wish, to serve
with the French Escadrille during the
present battle before passing into the
American aviation service. He was
killed in an aerial combat while direct-
ing distant artillery fire."

Bulgaria Issues Harvest Order.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—A Bulgarian
official decree has been issued charging
the military officials with the duty of gath-
ering the harvest in the territories in-
cluded in the zone of military operations.
The decree imposes upon the military
similar duties as regards Macedonia.

Two Hospitals for Americans.

LONDON, July 7.—The British Army
Council, the American Red Cross an-
nounces, will take over two of the Lon-
don hospitals for the exclusive use of
American wounded.

KOLA WILL AID ALLIED FORCES

Entire Population Breaks
With Russia to Join
With Entente.

GUARD AT VLADIVOSTOK

English and Japanese Protect
Consulates While Bolshe-
viki Are Beaten.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The entire
population of the Murman coast, on the
Kola Peninsula bordering the White Sea
and the Arctic, has broken with Russia
and joined the Entente, according to a
despatch from Vardoe, Norway, to the
Christiania Tidnings Telegram.

A supply of provisions from the United
States has arrived at Murmansk, the
despatch adds.

London, July 7.—English and Japane-
se landing parties at Vladivostok, which
patrolled the streets, and enforced
neutrality in the area where the con-
sulates are located, during the fighting
between the Czech-Slovaks and the
Bolsheviki, according to a despatch
from Vladivostok.

The fighting, which occurred July 20,
resulted in the defeat of the Bolsheviki
and the Czech-Slovaks taking control of
the city.

Despatches from Shanghai, July 1, re-
ported that the Czech-Slovak forces at
Vladivostok had defeated the Bolsheviki
forces there, and had dissolved the Bol-
sheviki Council of Workmen and Sol-
diers Delegates in the city.

Advices from Vladivostok, reaching
London, July 6, stated that the combat
had taken place June 30, and had fol-
lowed a demand by the commandant of
the Czech-Slovaks that the Bolsheviki
surrender their arms and disarm the
German and Austrian